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An Independent Newspaper of Dem ocratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators: Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion-of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1884.

Total for the week

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Dec. 20, 1881, was: 91.927 Friday 94.907 Friday 94.909 Sarriday 97.144 Weekly

Our friends should see that their newsman for wishes them with the entire paper,

THE SUN to-day consists of twelve pages

# New York in the Cabinet and in the

750,587

The leaders of both the great parties in New York are a good deal perturbed, and the rank and the are by no means exempt from excitement. The cause of anxiety among Democrats is the selection of the member of the Cabinet from this State. The source of trouble among Republicans is the election of a Senator in Congress.

This is, indeed, a novel question for the Democrats to moddle with. Till now, they have had nothing to do with forming Cabi nets since Mr. Buchanan was elected Meanwhile, a whole generation, crowded with extraordinary events, has passed, during which the Democratic party has experienced strange vicissitudes. No wonder it advances caudiously to this unfamiliar work, nor that Mr. CLEVELAND is solicitous about the choice of an adviser from a State whose Cabinet officer has so often been a central figure in controversies that have brought administrations to grief.

Nevertheless, the burden lies on the shouldersof the new President, and he must bear It as well as he can. It may not comfort him to believe that not Republicans only, but portions of the Democracy will take advantage of any blunders he may fall into, to break him down.

Having lost everything valuable in this State this fall except the power to elect a Senator, it is not surprising that Republicans. of all stripes have plunged into a sharp struggle to get possession of this rich prize. What an animating spectacle is the ring where the combatants are giving and taking their hardest blows!

The pronounced and uncompromising Stalwarts may be waiting for the war whoopthough we don't know as the Oneida Chief is taking a hand in the fight. Mr. T. C. PLATT. his colleague in the resignation campaign, is supposed to favor Mr. LEVI P. MORTON. The semi-Stalwarts, who have the cause of Gen. ARTHUR at heart, are marshalled by the astute Chairman Walthen. The orthodox Half Breeds of the BLAINE persuasion, perhaps listen to WARNER MILLER. The semi-Half Breeds are said to base their hopes on FRANK HISCOCK. The compromise door through which Our Own Evants expects to enter and carry off the glittering bauble, has not yet been opened; and meanwhile a new and formidable candidate has been brought forward in the person of Mr. Joseph H. CHOATE.

There they are, handling each other without gloves. The fively scene is none the less interesting because the heads of the rival factions assure the public that the scrimmage is only a little fun for the amusement of the spectators, and that, though there may be discord without, all is harmony within.

As the Republicans have had all the Senators from New York since Mr. SEWARD was chosen in 1849, except the one term of Mr. KERNAN, they will no doubt succeed now. But who will be the man?

### Silly Talk About Forests.

The association of Chicago lumber dealer and nine land owners becomes very much excited whenever it is suggested that the forests of this country would derive a benefit from the removal of the duty now collected upon lumber entering the United States.

The Inter-Ocean of that city expresses this alarm in an attack upon THE SUN for its advocacy of free lumber as a method of forest preservation. If it is true that there are "no forests in the world capable of competing with our own domestic production," why should the thought even of such competition so upset the equanimity of our respected contemporary as to lead it to indulge in such silly talk as this:

"The whole free trade in lumber campaign is a tissue of deception and fraud. The cry is invented and propa-gated by people who neither know nor cars anytfling aboutiumber in order to find an entering place for the free trade wedge."

THE SUN believes in the protection of American industries; it also believes in the protection of the forests. It does not believe in the protection of the small group of monopolists who are hastening the ruln of the forests through senseless overproduction and consequent waste of material. There is no forest in the world capable of competing with the white pine forests of our Northern States in the production of pine lumber of the highest grades. The Canadian forests, however, can supply the United States with spruce and pine lumber of lower grades, and the removal of the duty from Canadian lumber will reduce the price of such lumber in this country to a figure at which it will not, for the present, be found profitable to manufacture it here. The result will be that only high grades of lumber can be manufactured that is, lumber cut from fully-matured trees growing upon good soil. while small or half-grown trees, and those occupying mountain sides and other remote and inaccessible localities about the headwaters of our streams, will be allowed !. grow. The Adirondack forests, for example, could not, at the present time, compete upon equal terms with those of Ontario; and could the Canadian lumber be purchased in our markets at the cost of production and transportation, lumbering in the most innecessible portions, at least, of the Adirondack forests. from which our great rivers draw their

principal water supply, would cease. The present argument of the lumbermen that the only practical way to preserve a forest is to cut it down and convert it into lumber, is repeated by the Inter-Ocean, which complacently informs its readers that "as our forests are situated, the lumber that is

As the relations between the maturity of forests and their combustibility are not ex-plained to us, we are unable to follow the arguments here advanced in favor of destroyng our forests for the benefit of the Chicago Lumber Ring.

Fires inflict every year Immense Injury apon the forests of the country. These fires, owever, generally occur about the borders of the forest where settlers are clearing up farms, or in deserted logging camps, where the débris left by lumbermen increases the risk of such fires. Fires, however, rarely occur in virgin forests or in any forests where proper precautions are taken to prevent them. The cases where really valunble bodies of growing pine are destroyed In this way in any part of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains are extremely rare; and if there is anywhere in the free lumber discussion "a tissue of deception and fraud." It will be found in such statements as this published at the instigation of the Lumber Rings.

As Mr. HOLMAN of Indiana is reported to have said the other day, the West, outside of Chicago, is deeply interested in the free lumber question. Free lumber means cheap umber, and the prairie States have been built up by cheap lumber, without which their wonderful material development would have been impossible. What the people of these States want now is the continuation of low prices for building material and the assurance that the supply of lumber in the country is not needlessly wasted. They will not consent much longer to the collecion of a duty which the most casual ob server must see is hastening the exhaustion of our lumber supply, in enhancing the price of one of the prime necessities of modern ivilization.

Free lumber will be a blessing to the whole sountry, and Congress cannot wisely refuse to relieve the forests of the great and unnecessary drain the present duty imposes upon them. Perhaps Mr. HEWITT or some other revenue reformer in Congress will take up this subject and treat it as its importance. demands. There is a chance for some one to do a very creditable place of work in this matter and earn the gratitude of every man in the United States intelligently interested in the future prosperity of the country.

Water Pipes for Khartoum Campaigns. The feature of Lord Wolseley's Soudan expedition which has most attracted the attention of those who look at its military searings is the route of march selected.

The British column, as is well known, is noving to Berber over the roundabout road which follows the windings of the Nile, whereas it might have reached that point by taking steamers to Suakim, and thence marching only 240 miles across the country from the Red Sea. The final stage, by either fine of advance, from Berber up the river to Khartoum, is comparatively easy, although 225 miles long.

The reason for this choice was the peril or practical impossibility of conducting a large army over the almost waterless route between Sunkim and Berber, except in small successive detachments which an enemy could destroy. For the same reason it has been deemed impracticable to cut across the great bend of the Nile by a march of 230 miles from Korosko, situated between the First and Second Cataracts, to Abou Hammed. Commercial caravans take that route, in order to avoid a detour of about 500 miles along the Nile; a squadron or two of horsemen could also undertake it; and so, of course, could the Bedoulns, trained and accustomed to drink little, and at long intervals. But a powerful British army could not se marched over this route, in large part one if pure desolation, and more terrible than the desert between Snakim and Berber, which ins a sort of vegetation.

Yet the difficulties even of the Nile route ave proved so great, and the time which it will occupy threatens to be so long, that attention has once more been turned, though hopelessly, to the desert routes. Meanwhile, on this side of the ocean, the theory has seen advanced by Gen. E. L. MOLINEUX, who has been assisted in working up the details by Licut. E. L. ZALINSKI, that the conduct, certainly of all future desert campaigns, might be greatly implified and changed by the use of the American system of pipe lines, water pipes seing laid by the troops as they advance, and left for subsequent use by caravans. In other words, a device of obvious immediate military value would be of lasting advantage also to African commerce It may be added that, on the supposition that Khartoum is reached by the British troops, they have next to be extricated, and return by the long Nile route might have to

e undertaken in a disadvantageous season. The basis of this scheme is the fact that the pipe line of the National Transit Company taking oil from the wells in West Virginla and Pennsylvania, a distance of more than 400 miles over the Alleghany Mountains to tidewater in New York harbor, has thereby revolutionized the transportation of this article of commerce in our country. This. lowever, is not only a comparatively recent, but a purely trade enterprise; and hence the possible military application of the success thus achieved in forcing fluids for hundreds of miles through pipes of light weight and cheap material has not yet attracted the attention it deserves.

Railronds for traversing the desert have been projected during this campaign, and much labor was expended in preparing the material for a proposed narrow-gauge line from Suakim to Berber; but that project was either postponed or abandoned. Railroads are expensive, both in construction and maintenance; besides, in the present instance, time is a most important factor Now, in constructing the oil pipe just spoken of, it was found that five and six inch pipe could be laid at the average rate of a mile a day by an ordinary gang of twelve men. Of a four-inch pipe fifty miles per day could be placed by 1,000 ordinary or unskilled men, so far as the laying is concerned—it being understood, of course, that the pipe is in that case aiready delivered along the line where wanted. Apart from the rescue of Gordon such facts are important to any European power that wishes, by short commercial

outes, to control the trade of the Soudan. The Nubian desert, between Korosko and Abou Hammed, is described as consisting of hills and open deserts, the northern portions being hilly. The hills range from 500 to 700 feet in height, and are clustered irregularly without any common axis. In fact, they ap pear to be simply the remains of a sandstone plateau, which has been channelled and bored by the action of whirlwinds, edged with silex—the sand blast on a large scale The route through these hills passes from one little valley to another by narrow defiles where there is "shadow for many hours of the day." The hills are easy to climb, and flat on top, and dominate the passes. The atmoor, or open desert, is composed, as to soil, largely of overbaked loam, forming with pebbles a species of soft conglomerate Occasional drifts of pure sand are found, and in places large outcroppings of marble and bluish granite. Water is almost quattain-

able, and is bitter and bad. not marketed as fast as it matures burns." A three-inch pipe will deliver, according

to the pressure and the overcoming of the friction, from 50,000 to 300,000 gallons of water per twenty-four hours. Assuming a total lack of fuel on the route, it would undoubtedly be necessary at first to force the water through the entire distance by head or pressure from Korosko, the northern terminus or commencement of the line. As Korosko is assumed to be 300 feet lower than Abou Hammed (the southern end), a very great head pressure will be required to overcome this inequality and the immense friction in the pipe for so long a distance in order to give a supply of \$6,000 gallons per day, the estimate for the entire army, including horses and camels. There should also be a two days' supply kept on hand with the expedition for emergencies and accidents. Hence a pipe of small diameter is too hazardous, and one of 4 inches in interior diameter and I inch thick is taken as the best size. A weight of 12 pounds per foot will allow for couplings, &c. The camels allowed for in this estimated minimum aggregate dally allowance of 36,000 gailous for men and beasts in an army like Lord Wolseley's, with its camp followers, cantel drivers, and laborers, are only those employed for transporting animals. A vastly greater number of camels would be needed carry such an amount of water, and, in addition, water for these extra camels Leaving out this latter item, the advocates of the pipe system compute that "for a continued forced march of fifteen miles a day it would therefore take sixteen days to cross the desert before the waters of the Nile could be reached under the most favorable arcumstances and without delays or mishaps. Allowing one day for rest, and you have 612,000 gallons to be carried, or a weight (with water skin or package inchiden of 6,120,000 pounds. The maximum load of a camel may be taken at 400 pounds Over 15,000 additional camels would there fore be required to carry this weight of water alone, without considering the amount of water (and weight required for these addi-

tional animals," As has been said, these considerations anply to peace as to war, and to future campaigns as to the present. The exact method of proceeding would depend on the circumstances of each particular case. Thus, it being admitted that the mechanical difficulties of pressure would not daunt hydraulie engineers, and that the machinery and pine could easily be transported from English or American factories, then, if the work were begun after the British had reached Berber, and controlled all the region north of that point, it could go forward at both ends. But even under circumstances requiring work only from the lower or Korosko end, the statistics already given of the number of miles that can be laid by one thousand unskilled men make it clear that the pipe could be put down and used as promptly as needed. Another body of one thousand men could construct guard stations and reservoirs or storage pools, at intervals of a day's march, so that, in the event of the enemy's cutting the pipe or other mishaps, the safety of the troops, as far as water is concerned, would be assured if they were forced to retreat.

The difficulty of guarding the line would e reduced by subsidizing the desert tribes and enlisting their services. Indeed, it is thought by some officers who have served in the Egyptian army that England made a mistake in not securing, by purchase, the friendship of the Abadda shelks and the influence of the ruler of that part of the coun try, Husseim Khalifa. Besides being paid in money, the tribes could be partially supplied with water; and by thus receiving tangible benefits they would become the more interested in guarding the pipe line The reservoirs, or pools, should be enlarged as soon as practicable, so as to contain a greater supply of water.

The line could be extended or laid in sec

tions of thirty or even fifty miles, each terminal station being made a base of supply for the next section, and thus the work would proceed more rapidly. Until completed the main body of the army would remain in the vicinity of Korosko, to free the quartermaster's department as far as possible-the guard or pool stations being meantime suitably garrisoned. The estimate has been made that 10,000 camels would suffice for th rapid delivery of the pipe, and that it could se completed within two months from the time materials left England. The pine being once successfully completed from Korosko to Abou Hammed, where the Nile is again reached, nearer its source, the difficulty as to pressure would at once disappear. The head or permanent pumping station would be shifted to Abou Hammed, taking advantage of the natural flow of water, and the effective power of the pipe greatly increased. Once at Abou Hammed, the river route is ufficiently direct through Berber to Khartoum. Berber has been described as the gateway to the Soudan, the country there being usually healthy and full of supplies. The place is on flat and open lands, and can be fortified. Accordingly, in holding firmly Khartoum, Berber, and Abou Hammed, and making a short route across the Nublan lesert, with water supply, England, accordng to these advocates of the pipe line idea. would have a practicable highway from Cairo to the Soudan, and the trade of the latter would grow to great dimensions.

At all events, the suggestion is ingenious. and it would seem applicable not merely to the Gordon relief expedition, which has already gone its way, for better or worse, but to the question of campaigning in war and journeying in peace in all waterless lands.

# The Burden of Pensions.

Ten years ago, the devotion of sixty mill on dollars a year to pension expenses would have raised an outery. Now, however, the introduction of a bill appropriating that sum to the disbursements of the Pension Office for the next fiscal year occasions no protest but perhaps a feeling of relief that the demand is not greater.

Probably no country in the world has ever had a pension experience like ours. The universal rule until now has been that with the apse of years pensions arising out of a war steadily decrease in their aggregate amount, since the number of pensioners diminishes by death. This is the argument, oo, on which liberality in pensions is based. With us, however, the number of war pensioners constantly increases, as also do the rates at which they are paid. Last year, for example, while sixteen thousand names were dropped from the roll, by reason of death or other causes, more than thirty-five thousand names were added, so that the net result was the lengthening of the list by over nineteen housand names in a single twelvementh. There were on the rolls on the 1st of July ast an army of 322,756 pensioners. On turning over previous annual statistics, we find that there has been a net increase of over 37,000 names in the last two years, of 54,000 in three

years, and of 89,000 in the last four years. Where will this increase end? Congress under the lead of demagogues who aim to make political capital for themselves or their parties by a lavish distribution of the money wrung from the people, continually openthe door to new classes of pension claimants, and stimulates the cupidity of those who have never wished to apply by offering them

enormous accumulated arrears. Just ten years ago the number of pensioners, having apparently reached its maximum, began to lectine through the natural operation of easualty, and continued to do so for several years. Under HAYES the great barrier of the limitation of arrears was removed, and the tide of applications rushed back with unprecedented volume, so that no one can now say when high-water mark will be reached.

Nearly a million claims for pensions have seen filed since the midsummer of 1861, and of these nearly three-lifths have been allowed. Scores of thousands of them have terminated by the deaths of pensioners or by absorption in new and increased claims, but the not gain to the lists goes on. By the first of January next the amount disbursed for pensions since the year 1861 alone will have reached about \$700,000,600.

Of the fifty or sixty million dollars annually paid out of late years, a very large portion, of course, has gone to first payments on new claims, including arrears of pensions. In the last quarter this draft on the public purse was so heavy that for November the public debt statement showed an increase instead of the usual reduction. But besides these extra expenses for arrears, the aggregate annual value of pensions has steadily increased. Four years ago it was less than twenty-six millions; but now it is about thirty-four and a half millions, and it ingreased more than two millions last year. There are pension bills now pending in Congres-, which have passed one branch or the other, that would cost the country fifty and possibly a hundred millions. There are other oills now urged that would increase our present pension appropriation of sixty miliions a year to more than one hundred and fifty millions a year, and would bankrupt the Treasury.

### The Great Newspaper Mistake.

The recent remarks of the Rev. Dr. CROSDY about the flashy advertising cards which have come into fashion among a certain class of dealers, once more call attention to a subject which is always interesting, and always worthy of careful study. It is the question of advertising, which is one of the most perplexing that come up for decision before a man of business.

The great success which has in so many ases followed liberal, and what may have seemed extravagant, expenditures for advertising, sets men of business generally to thinking whether they too may not reach fortune by the same method. But they are likely to find by inquiry that merchants are not at all agreed as to what is the best way of advertising, or which is the one whose superio advantage is made most evident.

The very fact that shops of various kinds are now disfigured by such morally offensive or resthetically hideous chromos as those to which Dr. CROSBY objects, tends to increase their perplexity. They see, too, that other houses advertise their wares by sending through the mails great numbers of showy and oddly-fashioned circulars, which must have cost a great deal of money, to say nothing of the postage. Still other dealers, they find, have a notion that there is profit in hiring walking advertisements, men in fantastic garb, who are plastered over with announcements of the cheapness or merits of their wares.

As they travel on the cars they see on the ocks and fences of the route the staring advertisements of articles of different kinds, and the men who had them painted must have thought them of great value, for evidently their cost was large. In the horse cars and the elevated cars they are confronted by advertising cards inserted in the pan els, of course at much expense. At night if they are meditating over the theme, their attention is attracted by another form of ad vertising, the stereoscopic, and those who pay for it must regard it as profitable

In fact, the ingenuity displayed in devising new methods of advertising seems to be exhaustless, and the result is that the merchant wno thinks of becoming a large advertiser is more puzzled than ever, and the merchant who is niready one is bored by a stream of applicants for his patronage. If the novice seeks to learn from the experienced, esvertising-ears, rocks, dead walls, processions of tramps, hand bills, circulars, provoc ative chromos, and stereopticons-he is apt o conclude that there is no other way except o go it blind; and no sensible man likes such uncertainty, particularly when it involves a

large expenditure of money. And yet there ought to be little doubt as to he method of advertising which is most likely to produce the desired effect, and alone is worth pursuing at considerable cost In the first place, you must have something o sell which is worth buying, which can be had at a fair price, and which a large number of people want, if you are going to spend much money on advertising. Then put your advertisements in the way and where they will be the most likely to attract public attention, and respectful attention. And keep them up until what you have to sell, your name and your place of business are fastened in the public recollection.

We do not believe that there is a case of a nan who has followed these rules and observed these conditions, at the same time conducting his affairs with prudence and skill, without finding abundant profit in advertising, no matter how much money he has spent on it. But where is the advertising to be put? Of course, the only place is the newspaper, provided it is one which the public really read and respect. There a man can get a daily bulletin upon which to affix his announcements which comes before the people so as to surely command their interest.

But it ought to be possible for every advertiser to always know the exact amount of publicity he will get when he inserts his advertisement in a paper. Unfortunately however, there are at present few journal besides THE SUN which give him such in-

Some of our contemporaries of the news paper press have taken the ground that the extent of their circulation is a matter of no account to the public, and that it is as impertinent to be curious in regard to it as it is o question a merchant as to the sum of his daily sales. So it would be, were it not that newspapers sell space to advertisers, and that the value of that space is governed by the amount of the circulation, the actual number of copies sold to the public. It is therefore, not idle and impertment curiosity in the advertiser when he demands to know exactly in how many copies of the paper his advertisement is to be printed. Otherwise he is paying money in the dark, and there fusal to satisfy his desire indicates that it is for the interest of the publisher to keep him in the dark.

When he buys anything else he know exactly what he is paying for, and he has a right to know here also. Moreover, if newspapers generally followed the example of THE SUN in making known the exact number of copies they sold, through all the muta-tions of their circulation, we do not doubt that the problem of which is the most profitable method of advertising would be soon settled, and the dead-wall and chromo advertising would speedily fall into contempt.

We observe, by the way, that some of our

contemporaries who are most careful in keeping the secret of their circulation at ordinary times, hastened to reveal it when the excitement following the election ran up the circulation of all newspapers enormously for a few days. That seemed to indicate that they were ready to satisfy the curiosity of the public as to the matter whenever they could do so with glory to themselves; and the inference is that in ordinary times they cannot make a showing they would like the

public to see. But that is all wrong. Let advertisers know truthfully and always what the circu lation of every newspaper is, and the newspaper will be, what it ought to be, the one most useful medium for advertising.

#### Praise Well Bestowed.

Mr. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS said very truly in Congress on Friday that our railroad managers are men of high character and great ability, and that they are proud of the profession which they dignify.

He meant the men who are actually en gaged in the management of railroads, not those whose function it is to manipulate railway stock.

The railroad men possess a very high quality of executive ability, and are unsurpassed for vigorous enterprises and wide resources. Railroad transportation has built up a new body of specialists, among whom are included many of the finest minds in the country-men who would make their mark broad and deep in any profession and any calling in which they might engage.

For the most part these railroad manager are far from extravagantly paid for work which demands abilities of so peculiar and so high an order, and all the time they are more and more reducing railroad manage ment to scientific perfection.

They deserve the recognition of their great capacities and services to the public which Mr. PHELPS accorded to them in words so fitting and eloquent.

#### The Kiosk Job Killed.

Mr. LACOMBE, the Corporation Counsel, advises the Board of Aldermen that they have no right to allow any company to creet kiosks for the sale of newspapers in the streets, because the law does not permit the granting of the exclusive use of the streets to any persons.

That is good legal advice and sound sense The kiosk companies want to put up a lot of little shops on the streets, so as to compete with dealers who enjoy no such privileges They ask the city to give them this advantage over other merchants for a trifling rental, and if they obtained it they would proceed to build their attractive kiosks in all the streets and avenues where they could best draw custom from the rest of the dealers

Of course such a proposition offends justice and outrages equity, and we thank Mr. LACOMBE in the name of the newsdealers more especially for defeating it so promptly and effectively.

It was a big job, and we shall be glad to hear no more of it. Already the streets are too much encumbered and obstructed, and there is no call and no need for the klosks, even if they could be legally erected.

### Rend It?

We make an interesting contribution to the literature of the Nicaragua Canal question this morning by publishing for the first time the report of Major McFarland of the United States Engineers.

This distinguished officer was sent down to Nicaragua to examine the route of the proposed canal and the harbors at each end, and to consider whether the previous estimates of the cost were accurate or not. He reported that the canal could certainly be built; that the harbors were difficult of construction; that the work would be costly and that the expense of the entire enterprise

would far exceed the previous calculations. Major McFarland concludes that the total cost of the canal will be at least one hundred and forty millions of dollars. As we have said, his report on the subject has not before been published, but it will not be found any the less valuable on that account.

And so would a great many other statesme the might be called to that post by President CLEVELAND.

The Louisville Evening Post calls the Hon HENRY WATTERSON a Mugwump. It is a true epithet. The word in its pure, aboriginal significance is well applied. A Magwump is a chief, a distinguished man, a leader of his follows. It fits Mr. WATTERSON well.

### Why the South Should Honor Sam Randall From the Louisville Evening Post

Surely the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama have reason to love Mr. Randall, if Mr. Randall has no reason to love them. To him the South is more indebted for deliverance from the Force bit than to any dozen men in Congress. The hill was pushed hard against the desolate and afflicted States at a dark hour, when the wounds of war were fresh; when Ou Lady of Sorrows was weeping throughout the homeless and cimier-strewn section, and when the passions of the North were howling for persecution and vengeance Nowhere did those passions blaze flercer than in Punn sylvania. It required a true man indeed to brave and lefy them. But when those who sympathized with the sufferings of the conquered gave way, one by one, from fear or exhaustion; when the contest in the lower House seemed most desperate and most hopeless, there stood Sam Randell on the floor for sixty three hours, with only coffee and a cracker for nourishment, heating back the marry crew and, by his supercy shifty and march the augry crew, and, by his superior ability and matchles power, driving them defeated and discouraged from the prostrate and hulpless form of the South, which they cought to hack and tear. Surely there is some manhood left in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ala bama. Surely our memory has not been blotted out nor all sense of gratitude banished from a people whose pride and aspiration are to be known in history as at once the most chivalric and the most hospitable of an section or any country.

#### The Old Roman Sald to Bave Had an Offer. From the Chicago Times.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 17.-A prominent Ohio Democrat, who is on intimate terms with Judge Thurman told a friend to day that he had seen a letter which the Judge had received from Daniel Manning within the oast few days, in which Mr. Manutng apparently speak for President elect Cleveland, and asks Mr. Thurman consider the matter of an appointment in the Cabinei, as his services in that connection would probably be de-sired. On being asked as to what the Judge thought of the letter, he said he would not accept a position in the Cabinet, as he considered it would create a bopeless division in the party in this State. Judge Thurman, he said, thought Obio should not be recognized at all in the nake-up of the Cabinet. The friend of Judge Thorms regarded the letter as sincere, and was of the opinion that it had not been written in furtherance of a prior arrangement that he should decline if the appointment was tendered him.

#### How They Feel Up Country. From a Prinate Letter

Judging from what the Democrats in all this ection, who are much in Albany, say shout it, it is all cush and gammon to imagine that they are not going o have all the offices which are get at able. They were should to anything else, and will kill Cleveland dead i

#### A Gloomy Anticipation. From George Affred Townsond's Letter in the Cincinna Enquirer.

I fancy that we are going to have more dis-mineraly in the New York city dovernment in the nex two or three years than I weed ever dreamed of.

# A Republican Optoton.

The country will be glad to see Senato

Advice to Mr. C.

From the New York Citizen.

Let him call to his Cabinet Allon G. Thur man, Thomas F. Bayard, Francis Kernan, and John P. Stockion

# PARSE WASHINGTON GUSSIP.

Congressmen Consulting Mr. Blatse-New Yorkers at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- One night during the week Mr. Lawrence Barrett, who is playing an engagement here, gave "Hamlet." Among the first to onter the house was Mr. Blaine, accompanied by one of his sons. After the play had begun a slight but perfectly perceptible flutter ran over the house. The President with a small party marched in. It is usual when the President enters the theatre here for the orchestra to play "Hail to the Chief," but they didn't this time. Mr. Binine looked remarkably well. The fact is, he has been acting a part for the last three years, and he is immensely relieved at laying aside the role of the Retired Statesman. He took a live and genu-ine interest in Mr. Barrett's acting, and had neither the look nor the air of a crushed tra-

gedian.

Mr. Blaine is a tremendous walker, and every afternoon he takes a spin on foot-that is, who surround him: for it is a fact that the payement in front of his house looks like a Heensed cab stand. Cabs mean Congressmen. Now, what their business is with Mr. Blaine nobody knows. Some say it is the Spanish treaty, on which they want the benefit of Mr. Biaine's experience in the State Department. It has always been the custom for the Ropub licans in the House to run screaming to Mr. Blaine when some shrewd old parliamentarian like Mr. Randall or Mr. Eaton or Mr. Cox or Mr. Carifale laid them by the heels. He could generally set them on their legs again. Occasionally, when Mr. Keifer lost his head entirely. they would have to send for Mr. Blaine to come down to the Capitol to hauf Mr. Keifer out of

they would have to send for Mr. Blaine to come down to the Capitol to haul Mr. Keifer out of the quicksands. At present Mr. Blaine is in a towering rage with the newspaper correspondents. He is very frank and friendly with them, and every one to whom he has said a word has rushed him into print. This ma nettled him, especially as he avers a bogus interview with him has been printed.

An effort has been made to transplant several New York crazes to Washington, among others the seroaming absurdity of the fox hunt. Last week it was announced that a hunt in which hades would join would be held on Gen. Beale's plantation, five miles from town. A gray fox had been exhibited in an F street shop window for some days as the quarry to be brought down. Now the S. P. C. A. with Judge MacArfinur, this wife of Secretary Chandler, and other prominent persons concerned in it, has been very active here, and they got wind of the affair, and announced that they would interfore. Such of the diplomatic corps as knew how to ride, several glided youth, and two young lables were to comprise the party. The threat of the S. P. C. A. Fightened some of them off, but on the day of the proposed meet there were two ladies in the envalcade. They had an addition, however, in the person of Agent Key of the S. P. C. A. Nobody disputed his authority within the District of Columbia, but the Benle plantation is over the Maryiand live, and it was broadly hinted to Agent Key that his company wasn't desired further than that. But he stuck like a leach. Furthermore, he mentioned that the pennity in Maryiand or credity to animals broadly hinned to Agent Key that his company wasn't desired further than that. But he stuck like a leech. Furthermore, he mentioned that the penalty in Maryland for cruelty to animals was \$250 fine. This settled it. They held a consultation, and after the men had backed down the women gave in and Mr. Key triumphantly escorted the party back to town.

It is likely that a crying abuse will be remedied soon by a resolution being introduced into Congress forbidding the use of Government vessels as pleasure yaclus. The worst of it is that so many Senators and Representatives have gone on these expeditions that it requires almost superiaman firmness for them to vote against it.

If the good wishes of the people here could elect President Arthur to the Senate, he would be elected sure.

Senator Cameron isn't going to be defeated, Every now and then some idle man or woman starts the report that Don Cameron is going to resign, or be bounced, or something. He will stay right in the United States Senate, He is going up to Harrisburg during the Christmas recess, to see that there is no danger of the end of his barn being blown in.

A great many New York people will be here after the holidays. The McChellans will be at Wormley's for the season. Mr. S. L. M. Barlow and his family will also be here, Rumors of the Belmont and the Vanderbitts coming are alying around. Perry Belmont has a very fine bachelor establishment on Rhode Island avenue, and there are reports about a series of gorgeous dinners and dances to be given there

bachelor establishment on Rhode Island avenue, and there are reports about a series of gorgeous dinners and dances to be given there this winter. It is correctly roported that New Yorkers come to Washington to live cheaply and wear out their old clothes. But they open their eyes at a President's earl reception, with the diplomatic corps in full court dress, the army and navy resplendent in uniform, with the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Sendars and the Learners these contents.

ors, and the Representatives as a be ators, and the Representatives as a background for the misse a scane.

Col. Ingersoil has got back, after an absence of six months on the Pacific coast, with a new lecture on orthodoxy, which is the same old windy screed under a new name. He delivered it to a big audience here last Sunday night. His manner has become even more officerscent since his sojourn among the children of the prairie, and on the platform he is more like a fakir selling patent suspenders at a race course than ever. But it has brought him in \$25,000 in six months.

# THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.

How it was Viewed by an Observant Colored Scriptural Student.

I read considerable to Jim about kings and listes and earls and such, and how gandy they dressed and how much style they put on, and called each other rour majesty, and your grace, and your lordship

on, 'stead of mister; and Jim's eyes bulged out, and was interested. He says; I didn't know dey was so many un um. I haint hearn bout none un um skazely, but ole King Sollermun, onless you counts dem kings dat's in a pack or k'yards. Hov

nuch do a king git!"
"Get!" I says; "why, they get a thousand dollars a

month, if they want it; they can have just as much "They don't do nothing! Why, how you talk! They

just set around. "Not is day so ?" "Of course it is. They just set around, except maybe when there's a war; then they go to the war. But other

times they just lary around; or go hawking—just hawk-ing and sp.— Sh! D' you hear a noise!" We skipped out and looked; but it warn't nothing but the flutter of a steamboat's wheel, away down coming around the point; so we come back.

"Yes," says I, "and other times, when things is dull, they fass with the Parlyment; and if everybody don't go just so, he whacks their heads off. But mostly they haur round the harem."

What's de harem !!

"The place where he keeps his wives. Don't you know about the havem? Solution had one; he had about a

"Why, yes, dat's set I-I'd done forgot it. A harem' a ho'd'n house, I reck'n. Mos' tikely dey has rackety times in de unsery. En I reck'n de wives quarrels con-sidable: en dat 'crease de racket. Yn dey any Sollermun de wises man dat ever nec'. I doan take no stock in dat. Becase why? Would a wise man want to live in de mids' er such a himidamunin' all de time? No-'deed he wouldn't. A wise man 'nd take en buil' a biler factry; en den he could shet down de biler factry when he want

Well, but he was the wisest man, anyway; because the wistow she told me so, her own self. "I down't yer what de widder say he warn't no wise unan nuther. He had some er de dad fetchedes' ways I ever see. Does you know 'bout dat chile dat he 'uz gwyne to chop in two?"

Yes, de widow told me all about it." "Well, den! Warn' dat de beatenes' notion in do worl'! You jes' take en look at it a minute. Dah's de stump, dah-dat's one or de women; heah's you-dat's stump, dah-dats one er de women; heah's you-data de yuther one; l'e Soliermun; en dish yer dollar bill a de chile. Bofe un you claime it. What does i do? Does I shin aroun' monge de neighbors en fine out which un you de bill do blong to, en han' it over to de right one, all safe en soun, de way dat anylody dat had any gumption would? No-I take en whack de bill in two, en give hat un it to you, en de yuther baif to de yuther woman. Dut's de way Sollermun was gwyne to do wid de chile? Now, I want to ask you what's de ure er dat holf a bill -can't bay nuth'n wid it. En what use is a half a chile? buy nothin wid it. En what use is a half a chile? I wouldn't give a dern for a mill in on um."

"But hang it Jim you've clean missed the point— lame it you've missed its thousand rate."

"Who? Me? Go long Doan talk to me bout yo'
pints. I reck'n I knows sense when I sees it; en dey atti no sense in esch doine as dat. De spute warn't bent half a chile, de apute was bout a whole chile, en de man dat think he kin settle a spute bout a whole chile wid a half a chile down' know enough to come in

out'n de ram Doan' talk to me 'nout Sollerman. Huck, I knows him by de back."

"But I tell rou, you don't get the point." Biame de pinti I reck'n I knows what I knows. En mine you, de real pint is down furder—it's down deeper. It lays in de way Soliermun was raised. You take a man dat's got ou'y one er two chillen; is dat man gwyne be wasteful o' chillen! No, the sin't, he can't ford it.

He knows how to value 'em. But you take a man dat's
got 'bout five million chillen runnin' roun' de house, en its diffunt. He as soon chop a chile in two as a cat. Dey's

plenty mo'. A chile or two, mo' or loss, warn't no consertens to Sollermun, dad fetch him!" MARE TWAIR. The lungs are strained and racked by an obstinate cough, which, taken in time, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant would speedily cure.—Ads. WHAT IN GUING ON IN SOCIETY

The gayeties of the week have been so in-

essent as to be almost monotonous. Debuantes were already looking pale at the cetition on Thursday evening, the young married believ were many of them absent, and Chaperones' Row presented a dismal spectacle of sleepy yawning humanity. Workingwomen compeled by their taskmasters to sit up all night would have the profound commiseration of the community, and relief funds would probably be raised to give them rest and sleep. But the mothers of dancing daughters are worked harder than any laborers' wives, and seldom get a word of thanks or sympathy. Their reward is expected to come in the sweet by-and-by, when some favored suitor may take their daughters and their daughters' portions off their hands, but to the mothers of portionless daughters even this compensation is frequently denied, No wonder that by the middle of January they are ready to shift the responsibility and late hours upon the shoulders of any friend or relative who may be willing to neeept it, and that scores of young girls are then seen trooping up Delmonico's stairs accompanied only by their maids. In the dressing room a good-nature. matron takes a flock of them under her wing as far as the ballroom door, and there sees then disperse, until the strains of "Home, Sweet Home," bring them again within the reach of her "watchful" eye. They return as they came, under the protection of a maid servent. and in nineteen cases out of twenty offer the hospitalities of their carriage to one or two of their "best friends," who are only too glad to

the chance of killing her mother. Mrs. Loriflard's ball on Monday even ng was a brilliant spectacle. The whole of the luxurious mansion was thrown open and made more beautiful than ever by the garlands and pyramids of flowers with which it was a formed Miss Marion Langdon made her first a poarance this season dressed in her favorite costume of simple white. Miss Beckwith wore a gown made in the style of the first empire, with very short waist, puffed sleeves, texture, and delicate pink in color, and so entirely different from every other dress in the room as to attract universal attention. It is unnecessary to say that it was extremely becoming and admirably carried off.

be set down at their lodgings or their clubs.

Very probably no harm comes to the unpre-

teeted girt, and at any rate there seems to be

no choice between the risk that she runs and

To have seen the throng of people who assembled at Mrs. Lewis Coiford Jones's on Tuesday afternoon, one would certainly have thought that New Yorkers had had no opportunity of meeting for many a long month. The occasion was only a 4 o'clock tea for the presentation of Miss Helen Jones to the world of society, but the crowd was enormous, and included every well-known face in the circles of fashion. Miss Jones's flowers were even more abundant than covered tables and mantels in addition to those that she wore on her dress or carried in her hands. The flower problem is still an unravelled mystery as well as a new feature in the

history of debutantes.

A very good ball—indeed, the best that has een given thus far-was that of Mrs. John W. Minturn at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening. The time-honored and somewhat time-worn rooms were so rejuvenated by the profusion of lowers with which they were adorned as to be scarcely recognizable as the same suite in which the subscription balls take place. Col. Delancey Kane, who had been expected to again assume the direction of the cotillon, a ost of honor long relinquished, was unable to e present, and the dancers looked instead for guidance to Mr. Irving Grinnell, who, in his easy and polished command of the ardent and impetuous young spirits under his charge, left nothing to be desired either in gayety or spirit. Nothing prettier or more graceful than tho

flower flgure,has been seen for many a day.

The small cotilion given by Mrs. Oswald Jackon on Wednesday evening for her niege, Miss Louise Carroll Jackson, interfered not at all with the audience that assembled at the Metrepolitan Opera House for the first representation of the "Prophet." Those who went to listen had an exceptional musical treat, and those who went to be listened to were awed into respectful attention by the grandeur of the performance. The boxes were filled with ladies and presented a brilliant appearance. Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mrs. Van Rensselner Cruger, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt were all present and all looking their very best, in toilets either of black or white, Mrs. Cruger looked the impersonation of grace in a very much puffed and yet very simple costume of white. Mrs. James Breese was exseedingly handsome in a low-necked black velvet, relieved by gold stripes. Indeed, popular taste this winter runs entirely in the direction of black and white, not combined in the same costume, but worn separately and individually. At the cotilion on Thursday night there was a noticeable absence of color, which did not add to the appearance of the ballroom. It was a pretty dance, however, as the german was made

up almost exclusively of young girls, very few of the married ladies who dance being present. The Thursday Evening Club held its meeting last week at Mrs. John Taylor Johnston's, Tho attendance was not large, which must have een an enjoyment in itself to those who were there, a crowd having been the leading feature of almost every entertainment this winter.

Signs are not wanting of the approach of Christmas, in the festive garb that the shops have taken on and the aromatic odor of the trees and garlands of evergreens which are olled at every corner. The festival promises to be as universally kept as ever, but it is whispered that family parties are no longer good form, and that the dulness which is frequently a feature of the Christmas banquet will this year be broken by the presence of bachelors and club men who have no homes and no families, and clearly, therefore, have a claim upon the Christmas charities of their riends. This innovation will not be objected to by the young ladies whose hearts do not delight in uncles, cousins, or aunts, and who will gladly undertake the mission office of compelling outsiders to come in.

The friends of Sir Henry Meyeev Thompson of whom there are not a lew in this city, will be glad to hear of his good fortune in having secured a beauty and an heiross for his future vife. His engagement to Miss Ethel Pottinger, only child of Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., has been recently announced in England. The young lady is said to be extremely protty, but her face is not her only fortune, as she brings a nice little income of £10,000 per annum az

her contribution to the housekeeping. The death of Mr. Frederic Sherman and the serious illness of Mr. Lydig Suydam have east a gloom over large family circles and put a stop to many gayeties. Mr. Suydam is a bachelor, who has found his chief happiness in the encouragement of art, and in dispensing his generous hospitalities among his friends. Should be not recover, his pleasant little dinners and musical evenings will be

greatly missed by all who have enjoyed them, Mrs. James M. Waterbury also will, by the recent death of her father, be debarred from the enjoyment of further gayety this winter. Club scandals have fitled every mouth during the past week, and made the thoughtful pause

to consider whether the code of honor and morality no longer governs the life and conduct of club men. Within a very short time the oidest, most conservative, and most respectable club in the city has parted with three of its menbers for violation of the most ordinary principles which should govern a gentleman.

The advent of freezing weather is hailed by the robust swains and damsels who delight in sleighing and skating. It is now several years since real ice has furnished a theatre for the display of fashionable skill with the gliding frons, but rollers have had their day, and it is time that Jack Frost was again pressed into service. Sieighing, however, has never gone out of vogue, and probably never will, so long as boys are boys and girls are girls. Next week will probably bring a snow storm, and then we shall see the Fifth avenue and the Central Park way and crowded enough